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WHOLE NO. 1891.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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CAMPBELL BLOCK

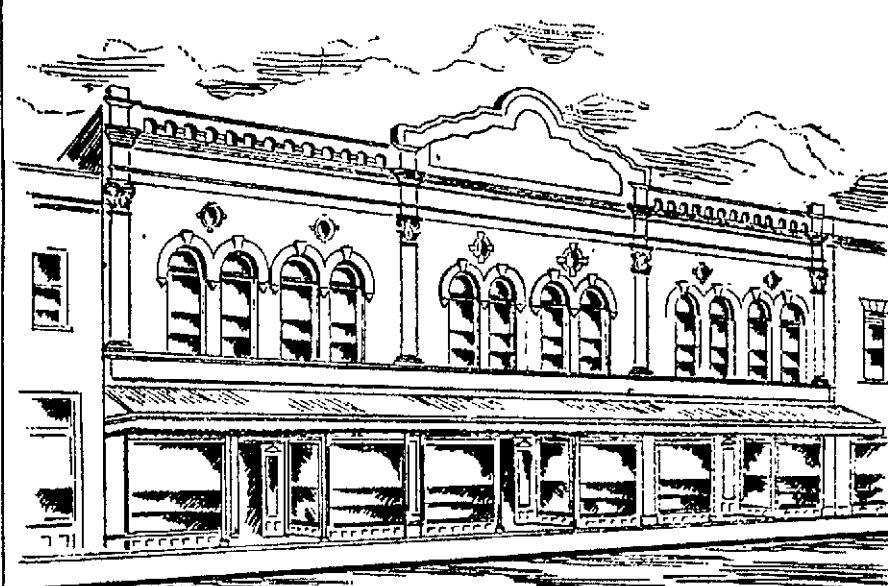
Handsome Ornament to Fort
Street.

MODEL BUSINESS BLOCK

To Be Occupied by Two
Go-Ahead Firms.

Largest Plate Windows in City.
Work of Fred Harrison
Contractor.

The Campbell building, now nearing
completion on Fort Street, mauka of
King will be an ornament to Honolulu
and have the largest and most con-
venient show room in the city. The



THE NEW CAMPBELL BLOCK.
(Designed by Howard & Train.)

building has a large frontage and is
built of brick and covered with cement
with ornamental cornices at the roof
and over the windows.

The building is divided into two
store rooms, the largest, 70x64 feet to
be occupied by B. F. Ehlers & Co., the
old established dry goods house. At
present the interior fittings have not
been placed, but it is learned from
James Finney, the capable foreman of
the contractor, Fred Harrison that
neither time or expense will be spared
to make them the most attractive in
Honolulu and the most convenient for
the transaction of business. Spacious
shelving, behind glass doors, and coun-
ters will extend along the mauka and
makai walls. In the center of the store
there will be counters in short sections
with circular ends. Immediately be-
hind these counters will be the hand-
some ribbon cases.

The counters and ribbon cases will
be in natural wood highly polished and
will be supported by fluted pilasters.
There will be moulded cornices over
the show cases and very heavy mould-
ing on the counters.

In the rear of the store is a broad
double stair-case designed by Mr. Har-
rison. This stair is of easy ascent for
about eight feet where it meets a broad
platform and separates, going to the
right and left to the second floor where
the dressmaking parlors will be lo-
cated. This floor will be divided into
smaller rooms for the accommodation
of the modistes and the proper display
of dress goods which customers may
select to be made into costumes.

The large plate-glass show windows
will be one of the features of the build-
ing. These are 15 feet high and ex-
tend down to a point almost on a level
with the street and are seven feet deep,
giving ample space for the exhibition
of goods.

The office and cashier's desk will be a
handsome piece of work, and will be in
harmony with the staircase, on the
mauka side of which it will be placed.
There will be a grill railing and the
partitions will be handsomely paneled.
The upper floor is lighted by ceiling
lights of large dimensions and circular
topped windows on two sides. The
front of the first floor being entirely of
glass and with several windows in the
rear, ample light is had here. Messrs.
Ehlers & Co. will have the finest store
in Honolulu for their business.

The makai store, 35x64, will be used
by the Pacific Cylery, of which T. V.
King is manager. The first floor is
arranged as a sale and exhibition room
and for renting wheels. On the makai
side there is a swinging gallery for
storing wheels, and at the end of this
are commodious rooms, to be used by

ladies and gentlemen as toilet rooms.
All modern appliances are provided,
and riders may change their costumes
before and after riding, if they desire.

The upper floor is arranged entirely
as a work shop. Benches will be placed
around the room and next the walls.
At the rear of the room a special ce-
ment floor will be laid, and at this
point will be set the nickel and cop-
per-plating plant. An additional work-
shop will be in the cellar, the space
having been especially excavated for
this purpose.

The building is a credit to James
Campbell, the owner, and to those who
erected it. The architects were How-
ard & Train.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

Considerable Decrease in Number
of Voters.

The effect of that clause in the Con-
stitution relating to the payment of
taxes prior to January 31, 1897, is no-
ticeable in the registration books for
the group. In monarchical times the
vote polled for Representatives was ap-
proximately 14,000. At the first election
under the Republic it was 4,436, the
difference being, presumably, those
Hawaiians, whose faith in the restora-
tion of the monarchy was yet strong.

The reason given by the natives for
not signing the oath to the Republic is
that they still hope for restoration, and
many of these people will continue to
hope until the time comes to elect ter-
ritorial delegates to Congress, when
the islands are a part of the United
States. Then, perhaps, they will real-
ize that restoration is a lost cause, take

the oath and exercise their right of
franchise.

This year the Portuguese are taking
no interest in the election and few of
them have registered. Some of them
were willing, but neglected to pay their
taxes within the limit of time, and for
this reason the registered voters for
this year is only 2,687, against 4,436 at
the last election.

Of the different Islands, Kauai shows
the largest percentage of voters to the
population. Following is the official
list of registered electors:

HAWAII.

First District, 536; Second District,
530. Total, 1,066.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

Third District, 384.

OAHU.

Fourth District, 459; Fifth District,
357. Total, 816.

KAUAI AND NIHAU.

Sixth District, 421.

SUMMARY.

Hawaii, 1,066; Maui, 384; Oahu, 816;
Kauai, 421. Total, 2,687.

REGATTA DAY.

Desire for Swimming Events on
Regatta Day.

Enthusiasts on sports are hopeful
that among the events of Regatta Day
swimming matches will be included.
There are three or four men here who
have records in this line of athletics
and who are anxious to swim here.

If the championship of the Islands
can be settled in a half-mile match,
John Marshall will enter. Clifton
Mayne of the barracks is willing to
swim any distance, and Dan Ranier,
the Chicago champion, will swim in
any match up to 100 yards.

Suitable prizes might be offered for
these matches, and several Hawaiians
will enter. It is said a good native
from Hawaii will come down to take
part.

Old Resident Endorses.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit a few more
words in your columns on the subject
so admirably introduced by "Tourist"
yesterday.

Most hearty endorsement of every
word can be given by one, who has, for
many years, been obliged to witness
this cruelty in transporting beef cattle
to Honolulu markets; and never with-
out a shudder! All remonstrances made
have been met with mocking laughter.
The suggestion made by "Tourist" of
"cold storage" has been utterly impos-
sible until quite lately. But now it may
be realized, and if the fine, healthy cat-
tle of the mountain-sides could be
transported to our markets uninjured,
health would be in our beef, rather
than a feeling of loathing.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

NOT YET PUBLIC

Government Formally Notified of
Japan's Acceptance.

ARBITRATION WITH A STRING

Claims of Hawaii Ignored
by Tokio Officials.

This Government Will Insist on
Rights—Settlement of Diffi-
culty Still Remote.

The matter of arbitration with Jap-
an is almost as far away as before the
proposition was made by this Govern-
ment. Minister Shimamura has for-
warded to the Foreign Office here a
communication containing the terms
upon which his Government is willing
to arbitrate, but they are manifestly so
one-sided that it is doubtful if Hawaii
will accept.

A gentleman high in official circles
of the Government said yesterday:
"Our letters through Minister Shima-
mura are in a tone unmistakable in
intent. It looks as though Japan want-
ed the powers to see that she is will-
ing to arbitrate the immigration mat-
ter, but I never in my life heard of
such details. The arbitration is to be
on lines laid down by Japan, for, prac-
tically, our claims are ignored. Bel-
gium has been selected by Japan as the
arbitrator, and so far as I can say
now, that Government would be satis-
factory to us under proper condi-
tions, but I feel certain that many
details will have to be arranged before
arbitration will begin."

"If we are to yield everything to Jap-
an in arbitration, we might as well
have done so when the negotiations
were being carried on by Minister Shi-
mamura and Minister Cooper. Hawaii
cannot yield more than she has and
retain her dignity among nations. She
has consented to arbitrate, and made
the proposition to Japan, believing it
would be accepted in good faith, but
from the letters received, the provis-
os to the acceptance are more arbitrary.
If not more numerous than the subject
matter of the letter."

"The old cry that our immigration
laws are in contravention of the
treaty is brought out in bold relief.
But you will remember that in one of
the letters received during the nego-
tiations they conceded to us the right
to enact reasonable laws for the gov-
erning of immigration, nor would they
object to them if reasonably enforced."

"The contents of the letters cannot
be made public until they have been
considered by the Cabinet; then, per-
haps, the substance may be made pub-
lic through the press. I feel confident
that this Government, while willing to
have the difficulties left to arbitration,
will insist upon its rights in the mat-
ter, and will allow no one-sided ar-
rangement on the part of Japan."

OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS.

Board of Education Pressed for
Increased Facilities.

The Chronicle says that a large in-
crease in the attendance at the San
Francisco evening schools is reported
by Director Ragan, chairman of the
committee having that branch of the
School Department in charge. At the
Ocean View School 47 pupils have been
enrolled, at the Hearst 83, at the John
Swett 145, at the Rincon 98. The Busi-
ness Evening School is overflowing,
having 100 more pupils than it can ac-
commodate. The Franklin Evening
School has been increased by two
classes. At the Horace Mann the en-
rollment calls for two new classes,
there having been ninety-eight pupils
in one class last night. At the Potrero
School there is a class of fifty-six pu-
pils, and at the Adult School on Golden
Gate avenue nine classes in English
have been enrolled and there are sev-
enty-five applicants for instruction in
Spanish.

This large attendance has created a
demand for many more teachers, and
the substitute list of evening teachers
has been exhausted. Additional teach-
ers will be appointed by the Board, pre-
ference being given to the teachers on
the day substitute list, where they de-
sire to teach evening classes. The ma-
jority of the teachers will, however, be
selected by the Board.

Directors Barrington and Waller yester-
day visited the Noe Valley Primary
School and made temporary arrange-
ments to accommodate the overflow of
pupils. A storeroom in the neighbor-
hood of the school was rented and the
supply Committee of the Board is now
fitting it up with seats.

The Spring Valley Grammar School,
on Broadway, near Polk, has admitted

enough pupils of the class designated
as "babies" by the school authorities
to organize another class, which is an
unusual increase for that locality.

The "baby" class of the Lick School
now numbers 63, almost enough to
form another class.

There has been an unprecedented in-
crease in the number of applicants for
admission to the Normal School, 130
having applied, while never before has
the number exceeded 100. This increase
will probably provide employment for
another teacher.

Director Waller says that many of
the rooms in the outside schoolhouses
are now so overcrowded that the air
in the rooms is impure and something
will have to be done to prevent the
children suffering in consequence. He
believes that if a few new buildings
were erected in the Western Addition
it would relieve the congested condi-
tion of the present schools and would
be the means of the settling and build-
ing up of that portion of the city.

Auditor Broderick was very much
out of humor yesterday because the
Board of Education had not sent him
the salary demands of the teachers for
July in time to be approved by him
and ready for payment today, the us-
ual time. Owing to the delay, the de-
mands did not reach him until after
office hours last night, and cannot be
delivered to the teachers until tomor-
row. In order that the teachers may
get their demands promptly it has
been the custom of the Auditor to set
aside all other business and approve
them as soon as received.

PLAN TO OPEN MINTS.

Rumor Has It That Salisbury Has
a Scheme in Mind.

NEW YORK, August 4. — The
World's London cable says:

Many important people have expect-
ed that Lord Salisbury will again make
his old offer to open the Indian mints
and to withdraw 10 shilling gold pieces
from circulation. The Statist, the most
important financial publication here,
has inclined to that view and so has
the Times, qualifiedly. But the World
correspondent learns after midnight on
very nearly the highest authority that
all such statements are without founda-
tion at present.

In connection with the very grave
doubts expressed about any meeting
being held before September, it may be
noted that Mr. Balfour and the rest of
the British Government are firmly of
the opinion that it would harm rather
than help any practical effort to settle
the monetary question if any offer were
to be made by Great Britain before
effectual negotiations privately con-
ducted had proved that England,
France, Germany and the United
States were prepared to agree upon
steps to effectively remonetize silver
and maintain a par of exchange. It is
believed that Mr. Balfour has refused
to hold any official conferences with
anybody until pretty nearly a final
agreement has been reached.

The French and United States Gov-
ernments have informed the British
Government what they will do if Eng-
land and Germany will take certain
specified steps. If the British Govern-
ment should accept this offer the ac-
ceptance must be conditional upon Ger-
many's agreement. Germany will not
be approached until it is found what
England will agree to, and much time
must elapse before a formal conference
is possible. Should Germany tacitly
agree to the position agreed upon by
the three other countries, then such a
meeting as has been predicted for next
week might be held.

The progress of negotiations now go-
ing on in London is being kept pro-
foundly secret, but it is said that Eng-
land is prepared to make a few minor
concessions. London takes Senator
Wolcott and his bimetallic colleagues
more seriously than Paris did.

MARTIN ROBBED.

Some One Got in Through Win-
dow of Tailor Shop.

Another robbery has been com-
mitted, and this time George Martin is
the unlucky man. Some one entered
his tailoring establishment during
Wednesday night or early yesterday
morning and took from the drawer of
the table used by Mr. Martin as a desk,
a sum of money between three and four
hundred dollars, which had been placed
there at closing time Wednesday. The
thief got through the back windows
by shaking the iron shutters until the
bar inside became loosened. He
turned the table upside down, ripped
open a section of the lower part of the
drawer and abstracted the money.
This done, he must have left, for not
another thing in the whole place was
touched.

Whoever did the job was well ac-
quainted with what he had to do, and
must have been near when Mr. Martin
put the money into the drawer.

Detective Kaapa is working on the
case and hopes to bring the guilty
person to justice.

It is always gratifying to receive tes-
timonials for Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and
when the endorsement is from a phy-
sician it is especially so. "There is no
more satisfactory or effective remedy
than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E.
Robey, physician and pharmacist, of
Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the
Remedy in his own family and sold it
in his drug store for six years, he
should certainly know. For sale by all
druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ARE AT IT AGAIN

Turks Still Fighting on Border
of Thessaly.

ADMIRALS TO OPPOSE FLEET

Stmr. Tasmania Wrecked
Off New Zealand.

Plan to Have Transvaal Treaties
Reported At Once to
Parliament.

LONDON, August 6.—Fighting has
taken place between Turkish soldiers
and the peasants in the mountain
country of Kalarrys in Northwest
Thessaly, near the border of Epirus.
The Turks are reported to have suffer-
ed considerably.

Reuter's correspondent in Crete
states the Admiral in command of the
combined fleets is preparing to oppose
the entry of the Turkish squadron into
Cretan waters. The Turkish squadron
is now at Mitylene.

Mr. Goschen has informed the House
of Commons that Turkey has been in-
formed that her fleet will not be per-
mitted to enter Canea Bay.

A dispatch from Constantinople
states that Djavad Pasha, the Governor
of Crete, has informed the Porte that
Crete is in a state of anarchy, owing
to the incompetence of the powers and
the ignorance of the Admirals of the
combined fleets. Djavad promised to
crush the rebellion and conciliate the
whole population if supplied with mu-
nitions of war and additional troops.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM DISBANDED.

Unsuccessful Tour of the Baseball
Players.

LONDON, July 29.—The Australian
Baseball Team defeated the London
Consolidated Team, at the Crystal Pa-
lace, by 21 to 8.

There was no scoring in the first
three innings, all of which were closely
contested. In the fourth, the Austra-
lians obtained a lead, despite the excel-
lence of the English play. The Sports-
man states that the Australians de-
served to win.

August 2.—The executive of the Aus-
tralian Baseball Team have formally
declared the team disbanded. Some
trouble has arisen over the question of
accounts, and several members of the
team are cabling to their friends in
Australia for money to enable them to
return to the colony.

TASMANIA WRECKED.

Ten Lives Lost and Steamer Com-
pletely Wrecked.

The steamer Tasmania, plying be-
tween Sydney and Auckland, was com-
pletely wrecked off the New Zealand
coast on the night of July 29th. It is
said that she struck an uncharted rock
off Mahia in a tremendously heavy sea
and rapidly filled and sank.

The Captain and all the passengers
got away safely in six boats. One of
the boats overturned in attempting to
land through the breakers, and 10 of
the occupants were drowned. The
steamer was rated at Lloyd's as A1.
She was valued at \$50,000. She had a
mixed cargo of 485 tons.

The Revenue Deficit.

BRISBANE, August 5.—The Budget
shows that the revenue has fallen
short of the estimate, \$54,800. Practic-
ally, the only increase during the year
was in railways, which topped the es-
timate by \$58,000. Customs declined
£91,000, of which £36,000 was due to ad-
ditions to the free list. The revenue
for the year amounted to £3,613,000 and
the expenditure was £3,604,000. A fore-
cast for the ensuing year gives esti-
mated revenue £3,671,000 pounds, and
expenditure £3,689,000. It is proposed
to provide for the deficiency by re-im-
posing the excise duty on beer of 3d
per gallon, also an extra 3d per gallon
on imported ales.

To Notify Parliament.

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. Cham-
berlain announced in the House of Com-
mons that the Transvaal had wisely
yielded to persuasion and argument
regarding the breach of the existing
convention with Britain. Negotiations
were now proceeding satisfactorily re-
specting the notification of Britain of
any treaties entered into by the Trans-
vaal with other powers.

To Retain Kassala.

CAIRO, August 5.—The Egyptian au-
thorities have requested Italy to retain
possession of Kassala in the Eastern
Soudan until December.

Hot Wave in London.

LONDON, August 5.—Intense heat is
being experienced in England, and
many cases of sunstroke have been re-
ported.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ON THE KLONDYKE

F. P. Hemen Returns From
Seattle With Much Information.

SPRINGTIME THE TIME TO GO

Speaks With a Friend
Just Returned.

Says There Is Plenty of Room for
All—Money Lies Around Only
To Be Picked Up.

Among the arrivals from Vancouver on the C.-A. S. S. Miowera Monday was F. P. Hemen, a former resident of Seattle, but now of this city. He has been on a short visit to relatives and friends in his old home, and returns brimful of information on the recent boom in that place and the exciting scenes of people flocking to the Klondyke from all parts

I were to give you information gleaned from various sources. A couple of years ago, a Mr. Kelly, a Seattle man, became very much tied up in business matters. He went to the Klondyke and, about a fortnight before I returned home, came back with enough money to pay off all his mortgages and to insure him a comfortable living for the rest of his life. His sons are now on the claim in the Klondyke, and will work during the winter. Mr. Kelly will return in the spring.

"He says that the ground in winter is frozen for about 100 feet down. At this depth is the bed-rock, in which is to be found the most gold, although the soil above is very rich in itself.

"When a claim is granted, the prospectors build their cabins in convenient places and set to work immediately. Great fires are built out of the timber that is so abundant, and the ground is thawed out. The soil is then soft for some distance down, and this is dug up and set aside. When the limit of thawed ground is reached another fire is built and more thawed out. So the work goes on from day to day.

"Kelly showed me samples of the dirt, and I must say it certainly is rich. To illustrate this point I would say that, during last spring, Kelly and his sons dug out a lot of soil to work on during the winter. It was estimated that there was about \$2,000 in the pile. It was not considered worth the while to wash this, and it was given to a friend, who succeeded in getting \$4,800 out of the pile.

"There is plenty to do for those who want to go up. Kelly says that as far as prospecting is concerned, the whole Pacific States couldn't prospect it in 20 years. When he left the Klondyke only 100 miles had been staked off on the north side. The other side had hardly been touched, although rich diggings had been found there, too.

"A great deal has been said about the danger from thieves and cut-throats in the Klondyke. It was given

is a matter of only 500 miles (100 miles a day) to Dawson City.

"Two surveying parties left Seattle recently to survey two railroads, these to strike into the headwaters of the Yukon. Next spring these will be built from Dyea to the rapids and from there little steamers will take the people to Dawson City. The company claims that the roads will be ready by next August. The material will be shipped into Dyea this winter.

"Two crews of ships' carpenters are now in St. Michael putting up steamers for the Yukon. The frames are made in Seattle and shipped to that place. The Alaska Trading Company has a number of steamers running up the river now with stores and building material. I might say here that flour is \$12 per 100 pounds and lumber \$1 a foot. The competition in the spring will lower this materially.

"While I am on this point, I may as well say something about what can be made by laborers and others at the Klondyke to show that the prices charged for material and provisions is nicely offset. A laborer gets \$15 a day and the cost of living is about \$4 for the same time. Ten or eleven dollars a day saved is not bad. A meal is \$1 and a drink the same.

"A lady went to the Klondyke not long ago and set up a bakery. She bought 100 pounds of flour for \$12, made on an average of 130 loaves from one bag and sold a loaf for 60 cents, a profit of about \$60 on a bag. Of course, you must understand that all of this is paid for in gold dust, weighed out in the scales. If there is not quite enough dust in the scales, there is never a failure to call for the requisite amount, but if the scales should happen to go down with a bump, no dust is taken out to balance them.

"The Klondyke is not the only place where gold has been found recently. Some very rich mines have been struck east of the mountains in the State of Washington. Nuggets worth all the

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Monroe and Queen Streets.

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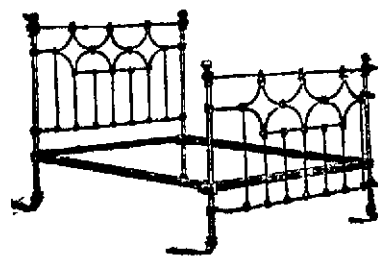
WICKER
CHAIRS
and
COUCHES

WE have just received a large and varied assortment of new style wicker furniture suitable for rooms or verandas.

We are
Selling

them at very low prices.

These may be stained any color required to match other furniture in the house. Plush cushions made to order to fit any furniture desired.

PRICES
are
LOW!

We have also in stock a large number of those handsome white enamelled bedsteads—single or double. These are very cheap and servicable. The price will astonish you.

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Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Write for Samples
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

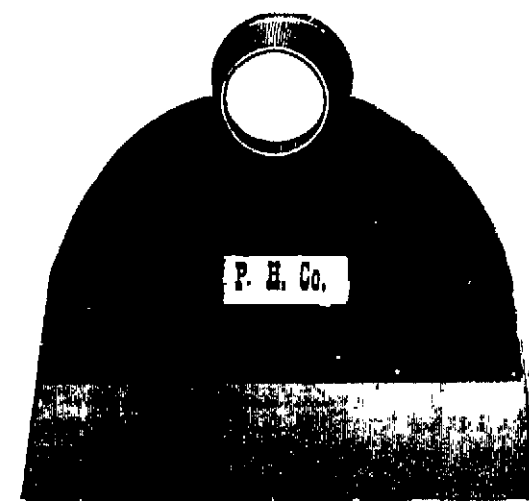
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planter's Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

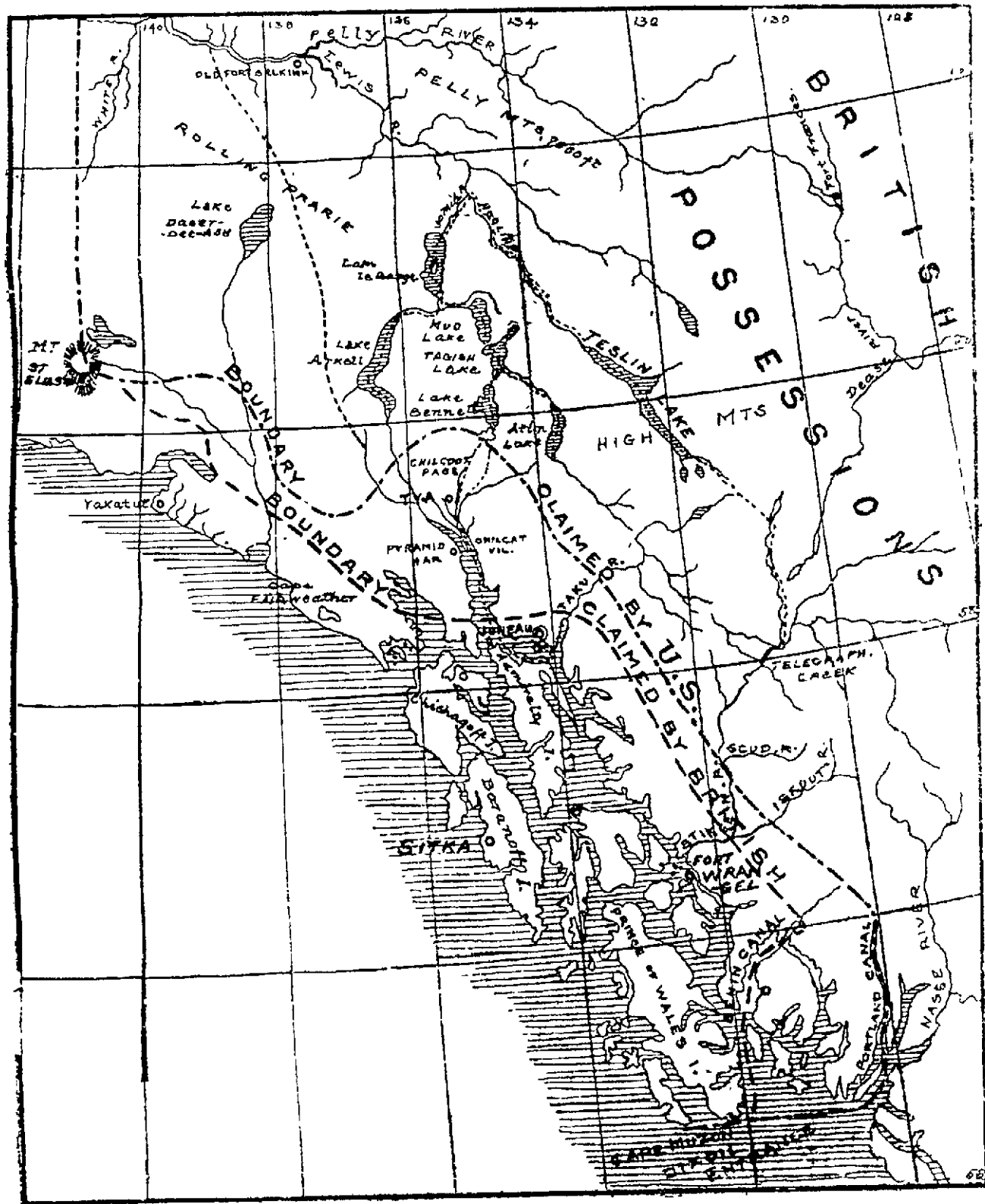
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



MAP OF THE KLONDYKE, SHOWING DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINES.

of the world on the hunt after the gold that glitters. His information is of particular value, since it has been obtained from friends of his who have been right to the Klondyke and who have, with their own hands, dug out the soil that contained the coveted gold dust.

"You begin by asking me what the prospects are for people who are thinking of going to the Klondyke," said Mr. Hemen, "and I tell you that the stories of the wealth of the country are not exaggerated. The prospects are of the best for men who do not become easily discouraged. To show you that I have confidence in what the Klondyke soil will yield, I have urged my two sons to go up and try their luck. They will leave in the spring.

"Why in the spring? Simply because it is the height of folly for people unacquainted with the country, and yet without a claim, to attempt to go up during the winter. The place is all frozen up, and, in order to keep from freezing to death, one must build a cabin as a shelter. There is nothing for him to do but await the spring. When this comes on and a claim is located, it will probably be found a great distance away from the cabin. Then there is an additional plunk. I would advise people to wait for the spring. No prospecting is done until then. There is plenty of room and plenty of time. When the springtime comes, things will be brighter. Just now, people hurry to the Klondyke to find frozen country. They become discouraged, throw down their tool, and return to where they came from, or, if disheartened and with all the money they had saved up gone for nothing.

"Perhaps what I heard from a friend of mine who has been to the Klondyke himself will have more weight than if

to me as a fact that people were in the habit of leaving containers of gold dust outside their cabins when off to work, and not a bit had ever been known to be touched. Of course, there is no telling what things may happen in two or three years from now, but at the present time there is absolutely no danger. Then, too, the laws are very rigid, and it is hardly probable that any one is going to run any risks.

"There is plenty of money up there to be had for the digging. Libbey, of whom your readers have all heard, says that nothing in California was ever known to equal the Klondyke. One party returned recently with \$165,000, which had been gathered in six months. The sluice boxes had to be cleaned out four or five times.

"Now, then, something as to transportation. Two days before I left Seattle the steamer Walla Walla, from San Francisco, arrived with 500 people, bound for the Klondyke. Some of these were provided with horses. At that time it was claimed a steamer would leave Seattle every day in the spring. There are a great many steamers in Seattle now, and in the summer the place will be flooded. The passage from Seattle to Dawson City is \$150 for first-class and \$125 for second-class. This allows each one only 150 pounds of baggage, but in the spring the passage will be much less and people will be allowed to take their supplies, etc. But then by that time there will be no need for any one to take supplies, as there will be plenty at the Klondyke.

A great many people go overland from Dyea to the lake, a distance of 71 miles, and haul their stuff across the divide. Once there they can easily procure boats. After having come down the rapids by the aid of long ropes, it

way from \$100 to \$800 have been taken out. When I was in Seattle a large pile was placed in one of the show windows of a leading jewelry store. Then again some rich placer diggings have been struck in the Olympic range, between Seattle and the Coast. The soil is extremely rich, and people are going there, too.

"All this has created a great boom in Seattle. The town is hung with pictures at various places, representing prospectors going to the Klondyke in all sorts of ways. For blocks along the streets, provisions, done up in waterproof canvas coverings, are piled up several feet high for the many who have sent in their orders.

"The hotels cannot hold the people, and many are forced to get lodgings wherever they can, some even being forced to the very outskirts of the city."

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

COMMODORE LAST

Of the Season's Sugar Ships to New York.

Summary of Vessels That Have Sailed This Year—Value of Cargo Over \$4,000,000

The American ship Commodore, Davidson master, is now completely laden with sugar for New York and will probably sail for her destination today. Her cargo constitutes the last of the season to go around the Horn. In view of this fact, it has been thought that a summary of the vessels for the East from this port, with the cargoes and their values, for the present year, might prove interesting. Below there will be found a complete list of these vessels:

January 1—Br. bk. Snowden, Rowland, 30,696 bags, weighing 3,797,356 lbs. (1898 1356-2000 tons) and valued at \$109,513.22. Arrived in New York May 14. Time of passage, 134 days.

January 15—Br. bk. Samoa, Fretwurst, 32,607 bags, weighing 4,038,690 lbs. (2014 90-2000 tons) and valued at \$116,042.95. Arrived in New York May 9. Time of passage, 119 days.

January 28—Am. sp. S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, 57,136 bags, weighing 7,094,497 lbs. (3547 497-2000 tons) and valued at \$209,161. Arrived in New York May 6. Time of passage, 99 days.

February 18—Am. sp. H. B. Hyde, Scribner, 66,112 bags, weighing 8,118,076 lbs. (4059 76-2000 tons) and valued at \$241,877.02. Arrived in New York May 23. Time of passage, 100 days.

March 10—Am. sp. May Flint, Nickels, 79,593 bags, weighing 9,713,983 (4856 1983-2000 tons) and valued at \$287,291. Arrived in New York June 28. Time of passage, 110 days.

March 20—Br. bk. Semantha, Crowe, 63,948 bags, weighing 7,977,740 lbs. (3988 1740-2000 tons) and valued at \$236,994. No report of arrival published.

March 25—Am. sp. E. B. Sutton, 45-438 bags, weighing 5,576,124 lbs. (2788 124-2000 tons) and valued at \$164,056. No report of arrival published.

April 1—Am. sp. Benj. F. Packard, Allen, 54,418 bags, weighing 6,702,920 lbs. (3351 920-2000 tons) and valued at \$199,338. Arrived in New York July 12. Time of passage, 102 days.

April 9—Br. bk. Callao, Koster, 27-589 bags, weighing 3,431,000 lbs. (1710 1000-2000 tons) and valued at \$102,116. No report published.

April 12—Am. sp. W. F. Babcock, Graham, 55,849 bags, weighing 6,981,883 lbs. (3490 1883-2000 tons) and valued at \$209,078. Arrived in New York July 14. Time of passage, 92 days.

April 13—Am. sp. Luzon, Park, 23-809 bags, weighing 4,167,559 lbs. (2083 1559-2000 tons) and valued at \$124,881. Arrived in New York July 19. Time of passage, 96 days.

April 19—Am. sp. Geo. Curtis, Sproul, 46,064 bags, weighing 5,584,559 lbs. (2792 559-2000 tons) and valued at \$168,192.78.

April 27—Am. sp. Iroquois, Taylor, 56,717 bags, weighing 6,810,435 lbs. (3405 435-2000 tons) and valued at \$233,016.

May 7—Am. sp. Kenilworth, Baker, 63,937 bags, weighing 7,782,706 lbs. (3891 706-2000 tons) and valued at \$234,275.

May 25—Am. sp. W. H. Macy, Amesbury, 59,158 bags, weighing 7,130,438 lbs. (3565 438-2000 tons) and valued at \$198,979.

May 29—Am. sp. Susquehanna, Sewall, 65,322 bags, weighing 8,195,432 lbs. (4097 1432-2000 tons) and valued at \$235,778.

June 17—Am. sp. Reaper, Young, 35-812 bags, weighing 4,404,824 lbs. (2202 824-2000 tons) and valued at \$132,049.

June 30—Am. sp. A. J. Fuller, Matthews, 45,820 bags, weighing 5,636,437 lbs. (2812 437-2000 tons) and valued at \$169,941.

July 7—Am. sp. Aryan, St. Clair, 53-614 bags, weighing 6,684,956 lbs. (3342 956-2000 tons) and valued at \$200,814.

July 8—Ital. bk. Giuseppe, Sciacaluga, 29,581 bags, weighing 3,785,508 lbs. (1892 1508-2000 tons) and valued at \$110,193.01.

July 29—Am. sp. Mary L. Cushing, Pendleton, 41,209 bags, weighing 5,086,548 lbs. (2543 548-2000 tons) and valued at \$163,604.

July 31—Am. sp. Roanoke, Hamilton, 73,867 bags, weighing 9,013,423 lbs. (4506 1423-2000 tons) and valued at \$238,435.

The am. sp. Commodore, Davidson, sailing today, will take 50,303 bags, weighing 6,200,834 lbs. (3100 834-2000 tons) and valued at \$196,204.

As will be seen from the above, a goodly amount of sugar has passed around the Horn, and is on the way to New York, since January 1st, the date of the sailing of the British bark Snowden.

Counting the cargo of the Commodore, following are the totals: Number of bags exported, 1,168,571; number of tons, 72,947 128-2000; value, \$4,331,837.98.

There have been 13 vessels in all from this port, and all have been dispatched by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refining Company.

The W. F. Babcock, which arrived in New York on July 14th, has made the fastest time so far (92 days). The Luzon comes next, with 96 days.

NEGRO HOUSE SERVANTS.

Mr. Gardner Will Take Orders Before His Departure.

As there seems to be a delay on the part of the plantation managers to employ negro field labor, Mr. Gardner, who came to the islands for the purpose of supplying that class of labor, has yielded to the requests made by a number of householders and will supply them with colored house servants direct from the South. Only bona-fide orders will be filled, and the number depends entirely upon

the orders handed into him before his departure by the Australia. The servants will include cooks, coachmen, yard-men and nurses. Any one who has traveled in the South remembers with pleasure the delicious fried chicken and corn bread prepared by the darkies at the hotels, or in the private houses. The recollection is enough to cause them to dispense with the Asiatics and secure the darkies. It may be possible, in the near future, for mothers to leave their children with a faithful old "mammy," instead of a Japanese umah, and the sight of the red bandana will be a familiar one in Honolulu. White female servants have been brought to the islands time and again, but they have generally struck up a love match and married. The house servants Mr. Gardner will send here will be married couples of good character.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world; and to pull up stakes here and go there—family, interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet that is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Trehafoed Road, Hafod, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1881, the customary choral competition took place at Abergavenny, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he fails to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowlls he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating. Of course, there was no more thought of singing; the question was one of getting breath enough to live on. He at once tried that good old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed parts to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done; they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice. Disease has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day."

This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep? You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowlls and one at Hafod. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it, if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

"As time went on," says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and as a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1885, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happily the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

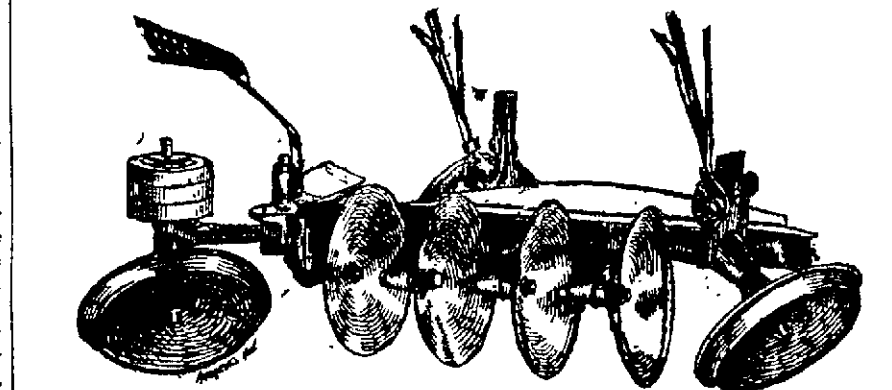
Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16th, 1893, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this malady year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting better. In February, 1887, after having endured it five years and a half, I read of a person at Pontypool having been cured of the same thing by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a supply of it, and in a few days I felt relief. I kept on with it and gradually improved. In six months the cough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries. (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price and will cure anybody.



UNCLE SAM: "Why does this strange hound follow me everywhere?"
JOHN BULL: "He smells the sausage, uncle!"
From Der Floh (Vienna).

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

HENRY WATERHOUSE & Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York. Union Assurance Society of London.

Plantation Agents, Halawa Plantation. Late Plantation. Gay & Robinson.

Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

The Hub Mixer

Should be in every home these hot days when cold drinks are in demand. It will fit an ordinary tumbler and is a more perfect mixer than the metal shaker, and only costs you \$1.50.

It is heavily silver plated and a neat affair.

Ask for a HUB MIXER, if only to see what it is like.

E. O. HALL & SON.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE!
With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots, Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures proven. Its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and energetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. A cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Take Tobacco" and Smoke Your Life Away, written guarantee and free sample. Address: THE KATZ & MEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Ellinger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap Paper, Burles, Miller-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Dextroglucose and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE, LILUAE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

EXTRAORDINARY

REDUCTION IN PRICE ON All Our Immense and Splendidly Selected Stock of

PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMES. Our Stock Embraces All Sections of Artistic Work.

FRAMED

OR UNFRAMED, AND OUR Prices are BED ROCK!

KING BROS.' ART STORE.

110 HOTEL STREET.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

FOR SALE ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses,

California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores

on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs,

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face,

Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous

Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,

Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897

THE CONSERVATIVES.

There is much foolish, unfair and impatient criticism of those who have not seen, and do not see, the close connection between "reciprocity" and annexation. From the Hawaiian standpoint, there is no necessary connection between them. From this standpoint reciprocity might go on forever, as it has in the past. If you ask one who takes this view how he will provide for the stability of government, he will tell you: "We have had little trouble heretofore. Why should we have any in the future?" He forgets, of course, that of all things, instability of human affairs is the most common; that the history of the world is also the history of men betrayed into revolution and social disorder by their failure to see the drifts of events.

Others look to annexation as the means of securing perpetual peace and stability, in a community so largely dominated physically with the mixed races. These would put stability before profit, annexation before the value of reciprocity. They place a well ordered state of society before all things.

But it is now safe to state most emphatically that, from the point of view taken by those who perhaps control affairs in the United States, annexation and reciprocity are locked together. No one here has done this. No one here could do it. If every man on these Islands opposed annexation, the dominate power in the States would still rivet reciprocity to annexation. The controlling power in the States does things in its own way, and looks at things in its own way.

For many years the Hawaiian affair has made no issue in the States. General Garfield and others said, in 1875, that reciprocity with Hawaii was a very small affair. But the situation in the States has changed. It is this change which many intelligent, honest, conservative men here do not see. It was clearly evident to such men as crept up close to the center of political management in Washington, and got on the trails of thought. Even there men were surprised at the change. New conditions had arisen. For twenty years there had been no trade competition between Hawaii and the States. Suddenly it arises through the new beet industry. Behind this industry is the farmer who controls a vast vote. The farmers of the States, in their distress over the competition with the pauper labor of the world in raising grain, believe there is before them a sugar-beet bonanza, and there is some truth in it. The farmer at once is prejudiced against any rivalry, either in the present or in the future. Interested men carefully foster this prejudice. In the meantime, Hawaii vastly increases her sugar product, and the enemies of reciprocity are now "exposing," as they call it, the "unfairness" of a trade which makes the Hawaiian farmer rich, while the American farmer remains poor.

These new conditions force the political leaders to take a new attitude. The Republican Senators seem disposed to concede to the enemies of reciprocity that it is not a fair trade arrangement and should be modified.

The dominant political leaders, however, insist on the vast political importance of the Islands to the States. They concede, also, that if the States do not care to annex the

Islands, there is no further use for reciprocity as now arranged, and it should be modified or terminated.

Beyond question our case is a most complicated one, for reasons which need not now be stated. It is not strange that Europeans and even Americans with large property interests should be conservative, and hardly be touched by the arguments of annexationists here, who are naturally governed by patriotic sentiments. For we know that patriotism often sacrifices personal interests.

Before this considerable conservative interest there is a simple question of fact. Are, or are not, the commercial advantages now enjoyed by Hawaii dependent on annexation? We have given some reasons, which convince us that they are so dependent. But it is a question for conservatives to most seriously study out in their way. An error in judgment may involve them in great loss and even ruin.

It's the world's history, so far, that conservatism generally cuts its own throat. Unless men in all the relations of life adapt themselves to the constantly new conditions which Progress creates, they end in "dry rot." There is no better illustration of this than the history of sugar producing.

NEGRO LABOR.

For personal reasons, we would favor the scheme of negro immigration. For public and economic reasons we must oppose it.

When the planters were looking about for laborers in 1880, negro immigration was considered. Gen. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., who had as much, if not more knowledge of the social condition of the negro than any other man in the Southern States, reviewed the matter and pronounced strongly against it. The many reasons which he then gave for opposing this immigration have increased in force since that time. We feel assured that if Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Alabama, the foremost negro of the Southern States, were consulted, he would give the same answer that was given by his instructor in 1880.

On general grounds, we do not wish the negro in our peculiar social and political system. He must indeed be grossly ignorant of the political history of the South since the war, who would make the negro the basis of any political community. Through his ignorance he strikes always at the pillars of good government. The negro is in the States. He cannot be driven out. The South is simply making the "best of it," which means political ostracism and the shotgun. It is a supreme necessity. Booker T. Washington asks for a century of education for them. There is a small percentage of "good" negroes. They will not emigrate. Why should they? Land is dirt cheap in the South. Any "good" negro can have an independent home of his own, if he wishes, and above all, is willing to work. The vast tracts of land in the South, near good markets, are sparsely settled, and the negro, as compared with the Asiatics, at home, where land is dear, from Japan to India, is in a Paradise. Why should he leave it?

But there are thousands of thriftless, idle, vagabond, brutal negroes, who are ready to tramp off everywhere. We have watched them for thirty years. Such men have been sent out by speculators to employers in Northern and Western States as "first-class laborers," and prove miserable failures. They emigrate to other places, because they would not work at home, and they do not intend to work anywhere. For many years negro labor has been employed in Virginia, and it is now employed in a place where, in

the old days, the very best of the negroes were bred. But there is much trouble in getting good men. Within five years there was a scarcity of labor in North Carolina. The negro preferred to live in his cabin and be his own master, even if he earned less.

The condition of the negro has greatly changed within twenty years. The old negroes, trained to work under the slavery system, are dying out. The present generation is unsettled, gets away from the country, if it can; and idles in the towns. It turns its back on the great stretches of fine land, near markets. The contractors for building railroads now largely employ Italian laborers in the very heart of the South. Any negro in the South, if he is industrious and fairly intelligent, can do better at home than on our plantations. Every few years there is a craze for emigration to Liberia. Speculators start it. The negroes go and then die in misery in a foreign land. There is really no surplus of negro labor in the States.

Negro "domestics" are out of the question. Ask any woman who has lived in Washington City, the Paradise of negroes, what she thinks about them. The old "mamies" are dead. The young women are too lazy to work as a rule. The moment one of them has been taught by some kind white woman how to do domestic work she "goes North" and gets high wages. She prefers city life. They have been having this experience for many years. Only a month ago, in a car of the "Sunset" route, in Texas, we met the wife of a high official, living in Houston. She told us that "miserable servants were the burden of the housekeepers' life in the South."

While there are many "good" negroes in the South, we say that any general scheme for supplying our plantations with negro laborers will fail in the end. Nor, under annexation, can the negro be put under contract. As for voluntarily keeping his contracts, no one in the South has heard of it, unless he was under some pressure.

GOVERNMENT AT THE MINES.

The discovery of the Klondyke mines shows the curious difference between the Americans and the Canadians, in the management of mining affairs. The Canadians, through the "Gold Commissioner," and the police force, survey mining ground, and apportion it carefully, and according to the interests of the States. A police force at once appears, and maintains order. The miners are not permitted to carry firearms. Simple rules are made and enforced by the public officials who are entirely independent of the mining interests.

On the American side, the miners largely manage their own affairs, and display a singular rapidity in establishing self-government. The vital necessity for order makes every man a policeman over his neighbor. Valuables may be left without protection, because every man knows that the tree and the rope are always ready. Even in the great mining camps of the past the self-government of a local democracy was singularly efficient. It had to meet the issue of law and order, with desperadoes, and it always did it successfully, after the miners learned the art of prompt government. It was "irregular," of course, but it was just as sound and wise in its way, as Common and Statute laws. It was a genuine outcome of democracy.

On the other hand, the Canadians have worked "downwards." The administrators of the mining interest and the police that protect it are the direct agents of the State, entirely independent of democratic influences. It is said that the mounted police force of the Cana-

dians keeps the peace. It is a force above and independent of the miner.

We have here the same result reached by the same race, divided on geographical lines, but working in two different ways. One is the Monarchical method and the other the Democratic method.

Both methods show the very practical bent of the Anglo-Saxon mind. Its habit is to solve a difficulty in the simplest way, although very unfortunately, it often takes a long time to get at it, and flounders about in hitting the best way.

MR. JOHN W. FOSTER.

A singular controversy has arisen between Prof. Henry W. Elliot of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington City, and Mr. Foster. All concede that Professor Elliot is the best-posted man in the States on the subject of the seal fisheries.

He recently sent a letter to Assistant Secretary of State Day, in which he calls Mr. Sherman's "plain, straightforward" letter to Lord Salisbury, on the seal business, accusing the British of acting in bad faith, miserable rot, etc. He says Mr. Foster wrote the letter and did not know what he was talking about; that Mr. Foster prepared the Behring Sea case for the Government and prepared it so badly that the United States lost the case; that the Canadian statesmen are very bright men, thoroughly posted, and as they laid Mr. Blaine out "flat" in 1890, so they laid out Mr. Foster before the Paris arbitrators.

Mr. Foster has just returned home, and, therefore, has made no reply. The charge is noticeable only because Professor Elliot is considered a great authority on seals. In spite of his standing, no friend of Mr. Foster's will believe the charge until it is substantially proven.

The Paris award, in the Behring Sea affair, was against the United States. But it was an open secret in Washington, before the trial, that the United States would lose the case. Some good lawyers even said that they "did not have a leg to stand on." The trouble was that the Government was really afraid to face the people, and tell them that their case was a bad one. The people thought they had a stiff twist on the tail of the British lion, and would not give it up. It was good "political business" to let the arbitrators call off the twist, and let the British, on the other hand, pull out some of the eagle's feathers. The shifting of responsibility is one of the most common and useful tricks in managing State affairs.

Mr. Foster's reputation will not suffer from any attacks made by Professor Elliot.

EVANGELICAL WORK.

The annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for 1896-7 is out. It contains valuable matter, for it shows the large work done by Christian philanthropists here.

If the Sugar god were set up in brass in this town, as the image of Buddha is set up near Yokohama, he would be over 300 feet high, and would be the only evidence of "civilization" seen at a distance of thirty miles, looking from the sea. As the traveler worked close to the shore he would see some other evidences. This god is not yet in brass, but he is here, and his spiritual presence is awfully emphatic. He loves heathen because they work cheaply and dump great quantities of sugar on his altar.

Is there any one here trying to upset him? Yes. Read this report and see. It shows that the Sugar god has not "coralled" all good men and women. Some Christian men and women devote them-

selves to making Christians of these many alien serfs.

Our school system is, of course, of the greatest value. But the building up of character is the need among the races with feeble moral strength. This evangelical work touches the spiritual side, and that is the side on which character lies.

The family makes the community and then the State. The Chinese here, being without families, and the Japanese with few, are uncertain factors in the building up of the State. At the same time, as these Islands are the geographical center of the Pacific, it is very important that these people, while here, should be taught the religion of the great dominant races of the world. Here is the spot for the great evangelical seminaries.

The Portuguese may, in a few years, control the political machinery of these Islands, with or without annexation. The old Portuguese immigrant was ignorant and poor. The young Portuguese, educated in our schools, will, in due time, assert their strength, politically and morally.

They have a right to do so, and ought to. This force is now dormant, but will, in due time, declare its strength. The 15,000 Portuguese, steadily increasing, will either fall in line with the Teutonic race here, numbering 5,000, or will oppose it. The Evangelical Association and its friends are doing much to create harmony between the races.

Every aspect of the case of the natives is sad. Those of us, born here, regard them with some romantic attachment, and see, with regret, the working of that cruel law of evolution which destroys them. Men of our own race gave them spiritual life. Men of our own race give them spiritual death. The native seems to be unable to stand alone. Aside from the gracious work of a few individuals, his best friends seems to be those who are working with and under this association and others like it.

Why this association is permitted, in this prosperous community, to make bricks without straw we do not understand. Its means are very limited, and the field of its work is wide. Those who say that its theories are imperfect must remember that it is one of the organizations here which bring the present dominant race in moral contact with the native and alien races.

MARRIED: BROWN-ATKINSON.

Do you recall that touching incident in the "Autocrat"? The lovers are walking on the common, and suddenly they stand at the parting of two paths, one of them longer than the other. He, turning to her quietly and pointing to the paths, asks: "Will you take the long path with me?" And she, in the immortal form of young womanhood, modestly "shaking the dew drops from her glancing hair," replies: "I will take the long path with you."

We, who count many milestones behind us on the great highway, have passed many stormy lakes of marriage, many muddy horse ponds of celibacy, and have looked over the fences into many rare and beautiful gardens of happy marriages. Did we not all, on Tuesday morning, watch with some tender interest the two, known and loved by all, who at the touch of the silver bell, stood side by side, he manfully, she sweetly and gracefully, and then moved away into the "long path?"

"Oh true and tried, so well and long Demand not thou a marriage lay. In that it is thy marriage day. Is music more than any song."

Here is a curious question in morals. The Faculty of the Stanford University, in California,

strictly forbid the use or sale of alcoholic drinks on the university grounds. At the same time, much of the property of the University is invested in a vineyard which produces every year, a large quantity, of brandies and wine, which are sold in the general markets. If it is wrong for the students to use these "alcoholic beverages," is it not also wrong to sell them to other students and other people?

If President Hosmer raised alligator pears on the college grounds and forbade the students to eat them, on the ground that they "made men into beasts," could he send them into town and sell them to innocent boys and girls?

It is said that when ex-President Harrison delivered lectures to the Stanford students several years ago, he brought wine with him, as he was in the habit of using it. But the students stole and broke up the cases of wine while the ex-President was absent. Was the Faculty justified in replacing the wine? The moralists have not decided the serious question. The old darkey, caught by his employer at night in the watermelon patch, was asked: "Mose, why do you steal watermelons?" He replied: "Dis am not de 'ppropriate occasion to discuss obstreperous questions."

Responsibility sobers men up. A Kansas politician, a Populist, was in the habit of denouncing the Courts, and the way they defeated the will of the people, and nullified laws. He was lately elected Chief Justice of the State. The Populist Legislature, by a single act, swept away a lot of old laws, without careful examination. Unfortunately, it swept away the judicial districts, and left business in confusion. The Populist Chief Justice, and his associates, now declares the law unconstitutional. He turns in his own tracts and swallows his own wild words. This is the result of responsibility.

Regularity of Droughts.

The New Zealand paper says that H. C. Russell, a scientific man of New South Wales, announces as the result of a prolonged examination of history from the earliest times, that seasons of drought recur with unfailing regularity at intervals of nineteen years. Of 208 droughts recorded since the year 900, all but fifteen conform to his theory, which is that there is every nineteen years one long period of three years during which the rainfall is somewhat deficient, and a shorter period between each of the long periods when the deficiency is excessive. He even finds a confirmation of the Bible chronology in the fact that the dates of the Egyptian drought in Joseph's time, the drought during King David's reign, that foretold by Elijah, and that predicted by Elisha, all fall into the nineteen-year period.

Montana mines yielded \$50,732,000 last year, \$4,380,000 gold, \$20,234,000 silver and \$25,356,000 copper.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

TO BE CENSURED

Commissioners of Education Deal
With a Teacher.

WORK AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION

Salaries of Four Instructors Are Raised.

Mr. Bowen Has a Proposition for
Normal Diplomas—Mrs. Jordan
Recommends 3 Scholarships.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Prof. Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Inspector General Townsend made the following recommendations of the Teachers' Committee:

That W. K. be appointed to Pahoe-hoe. Mr. Townsend explained that there was no vacancy in the Pahoe-hoe school but that there was a proposition to transfer the present teacher to Kailua. Adopted.

That Misses Kammerer and Guernsey be appointed to the Kailua school. Adopted.

That Miss Bernice Cooke be transferred from Waianae to Lihue. Adopted.

That Miss Carrie Howland be appointed to Waiawa. Adopted. The matter of getting to and from the school on the train was brought up by Mr. von Holt. Discussion was deferred until later.

That Miss Lizzie Kellinor be appointed to the Keke, Puna, adopted.

That J. K. Kealohe be appointed to Waiolo, Hawaii. Adopted.

That Mrs. Davis be appointed to Puhukina in the place of Miss Perry, who takes the place in Fort Street school, vacated by Mrs. A. M. Brown (nee May Atkinson). Adopted.

That Miss Florence Carter be appointed to Maemae school. Adopted.

Just here it was moved that the appointment of Miss Howland to Waiawa, be reconsidered. Carried. It was then moved that Miss Howland be appointed to Palama school. Carried.

That W. A. Yeats be appointed to Honoukuli. Adopted.

That Mrs. Martin be appointed as a substitute in the Waihinu school. Adopted.

That E. Wingham be appointed to Honanau. Adopted.

That Miss Myra Ward be appointed to Makapala. Adopted.

That D. Kapawa be appointed to Keane. Adopted.

Antone de Sousa was appointed assistant to C. M. Baldwin of Kaupakalua school.

The following schedule for the division of next year's school year was presented by Inspector General Townsend and adopted:

First term begins, Sept. 6, 1897.

First term ends, Dec. 17, 1897.

Length of term, 15 weeks.

Vacation of two weeks, including Christmas and New Year's Day.

Second term begins, Jan. 2, 1898.

Second term ends, Apr. 1, 1898.

Length of term, 13 weeks.

Vacation of one week, including Good Friday and Easter.

Third term begins, Apr. 11, 1898.

Third term ends July 1, 1898.

Length of term, 12 weeks.

Deputy Inspector Scott reported that he had seen Mrs. Wood and inquired as to her reasons of not taking the recent examinations. She had given a satisfactory explanation. Her illness was the cause. The Board immediately moved that Mrs. Wood be excused.

Mr. Scott also reported the very high standing made by Miss Myra Angus in the recent examinations and asked that her present salary be raised according to the agreement in the schedule of salaries, so moved and unanimously carried.

The salaries of Mrs. Gunn, Miss Creighton and Miss Nellie Smith whose work has all been highly praised by the Commissioner, were raised.

The resignation of Miss Margaret Nape of Makawao school was accepted to date from the beginning of the next school year.

The application of Heneli Peelu, endorsed by the Attorney General, to be appointed as agent to grant marriage licenses, was favorably acted upon.

The resignation of Miss A. K. Beers was accepted.

Quite a little discussion arose on the application of A. H. Crooke, principal of Uluapalua school for a leave of absence and the appointment of one of his brothers to the principalship and another to the position of assistant. The merits of the boys were discussed and the petition was finally granted with the understanding that the petitioner take his leave of absence without pay.

Mr. Bowen presented a petition from C. D. Pringle of the Kahuku school asking that he be appointed to some other school with a higher salary. The Board did not feel that they could do this.

Mr. Bowen then read the following: Inasmuch as Principal Richards of Kamehameha Schools has signified his willingness and desire to have their Normal Department come fully up to some certain standard of requirements, both as to course of study and final examinations, such as the Department of Education may dictate, so that the graduates therefrom may be fully prepared to enter upon useful service in the Government schools, and that they may be upon terms of equal advantage with graduates from the Government Normal School. Therefore, be it now

Resolved, First—That this department recognize the eminent desirability of entering upon the arrangement suggested, and that we take immediate

steps for the final accomplishment of same.

Second—That, with a view to securing a standard of requirements that may be thoroughly satisfactory to this department, the principal of the present Government Normal School and the principal of the normal department of the Kamehameha Schools be invited to the task of preparing a common standard of requirements, both as to course or courses of study and final examinations, and that the results of their work be submitted to this department for final revision and acceptance.

Third—That graduates from both normal schools above named, as also from all other normal schools or departments that now exist, or that may hereafter be created, after having fully come up to all of the requirements of the common standard satisfactory to this department shall be accounted as upon equal advantage and acceptance in the esteem and service of this department.

Mr. Bowen moved the passage of the above, saying that he thought the proposed move a good one. The Hawaiians who attend Kamehameha should be given a chance. As it was at the present time, many were leaving the institution because, in the language of their relatives and friends: "They can gain nothing by going to the Kamehameha Normal School, and it is only a waste of time." Thus it was resulting in a hardship for that institution. If the standard was set by the board, the students could gain teachers' certificates on the same footing with the graduates from the Government Normal School.

President Cooper said that he was averse to the setting up of more normal schools. After a while there would be strife as to which certificates were to be accepted.

Mr. Bowen said that as he understood it, the Kamehameha students would take the same examinations as those in the Government Normal School. Then President Cooper said he had no objections to such an arrangement, but that he did not believe that to be what was expected by the Kamehameha authorities.

At this point Inspector-General Townsend held up to view a "full deck" of cards of the teachers who had failed in their examinations, but who were still in the employ of the Government.

Quite a discussion then arose on the propriety of the action of Lahainaluna's acting principal in soliciting the financial aid (to the amount of \$1,000) of various people for the purchase of a printing press to print the paper, which is issued from that institution at the present time. President Cooper, while lauding the enthusiasm and interest of the teacher, said that he was very much opposed to private solicitations in aid of Government work. The Legislature would meet in six months, and at that time a separate appropriation would very likely be voted for Lahainaluna. It would be well to wait that time. The matter was finally dropped without action, but with the commissioners taking away the thought that the present method of raising money could hardly go on.

Mrs. Jordan recommended that three very bright little children be granted scholarships on the ground that their mother could not afford to keep them in school. The board decided to grant this on the recommendation of the principal of the school.

The last business on the list was the consideration of the case of a certain school teacher of the city, whose actions had been criticized by the board and whose case had been placed in the hands of a committee, made up of President Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend and Professor Alexander.

President Cooper stated that he was ready to make report; also, that he and the other members had not come to an agreement on certain action to be taken, and probably never would. Mr. Townsend explained to Mr. Cooper that it was his understanding that they had agreed, and, upon the matter being referred to Professor Alexander, he, too, agreed that the decision reached was the same by each member of the committee.

President Cooper, having understood this, said briefly that the decision was that the teacher in question should be censured and told to, in the future, attend strictly to his own business and try to be more friendly; also, that he leave his present premises and seek a place elsewhere. When asked who should do the censuring, it was agreed that the secretary should do that part.

In commenting upon the matter, President Cooper said that, in the teacher's incompatibility of temper and his inability to get along with those who, by rights, he should, were sufficient in themselves to dismiss him from service. However, the commissioners were to blame that they dilly-dallied with the matter and put off consideration of the same to such a late date. It would hardly be right to dismiss the man just at the beginning of a new year. He had modified his own views to tally with those of the majority of the committee. The only thing to be done now was to allow him to continue in his present position, after having been censured.

Professor Alexander said that this town was prone to exaggeration, and that it was hard to get at the exact truth in regard to certain statements. The trouble in connection with the teacher in question had been going on for a long time, and action should have been taken before. However, there was much said which turned out with hardly any foundation.

Mr. Bowen said that he was glad that the committee had found that a large number of the stories circulated about the teacher in question were inaccurate. If they had been true, this would have stood in his mind as a solid thought against him. As it was, he moved the adoption of the committee's report.

President Cooper explained that there were yet two questions of veracity which had not been deeply looked into.

Mr. von Holt said that if it was to be admonished he would second Mr. Bowen's motion. The motion was then put and carried.

As to the case of the second teacher, the committee was not yet ready to report. President Cooper said that the man wanted a chance to defend himself, but as no charges had yet been made against him, he considered this premature.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m., subject to the call of the Minister.

POLICE NOTES.

What Was Learned at the Police Station Yesterday.

Yesterday morning Chillingworth and Vida made a raid on the establishment of Hung Lung Kee and captured a wash Chinaman in the last stages of opium intoxication. He still had hold of his favorite pipe, and about the room were found three horns with small quantities of opium, some insect and a complete outfit. The establishment was beautifully fixed up, as if being the favorite haunt of rich Chinamen. It is very carefully barricaded on all sides, and the only way the officers succeeded in effecting an entrance was by walking straight through the store and up the steps before any one knew what was taking place.

The natives who play "Russian war" along the water front have been frightened from their usual places of gambling so frequently of late that they have thought up a new scheme. Yesterday a whole lot of them gathered on the large open space near the Fish Market, recently made by the dredger, and, seating themselves around the cloth, began to play. They were certain that any officers could be easily spied from this place and all evidences of guilt removed before their arrival on the scene. In this they were right, but they had not counted on the effects of a panic. Officers Vida and Kekai went down about noon. The natives saw them coming and scattered. Some could not make their way home by land without running into the police officers, so they jumped into the water, clothes and all, and swam.

In the Police Court, Ah Foo, captured by Detective Kaapa, was fined \$50 and costs for having the fa tickets in his possession. One of the exhibits offered in evidence was a box of variously colored pills, for all the world like the anti-billious kind. They were covered with wax and very neatly made. Inside of each was a piece of Chinese tissue paper with four rows of characters—a che fa ticket.

Sylvano Nobriga, a dairyman, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault and battery, sworn to by August Richards, another dairyman. The story told by the complainant is to the effect that, on August 16th, Nobriga tried to borrow a force pump from him. He refused to loan and Nobriga threatened him. On the day mentioned, he threw stones at him while riding along in a milk wagon. One of these struck his arm and paralyzed him. Then Nobriga jumped in the back of his cart and gave him a drubbing.

MR. VIVAS' CHOICE.
Says Portuguese From Hilo North Favor Loebenstein.

John M. Vivas, the Portuguese leader, says he will go to Hilo on the next Kinau for the purpose of interesting himself in the election of A. B. Loebenstein to the Legislature.

"I am quite sure," said Mr. Vivas yesterday, "that I can throw to Mr. Loebenstein the votes of all the Portuguese between Hilo and Hamakua. There are 185 registered, and this is sufficient to guarantee his election. I have heard that people from Hilo have expressed themselves as not wanting Loebenstein, but no one seems to know who the people are. I think I know, and I can tell you that the more of that kind of opposition we have the better I will be satisfied."

Mr. Loebenstein is at present the Government surveyor for Hawaii, for which he receives a salary of \$380 per month. His duties take him over a considerable portion of the island, particularly in the Hilo District, so that he is very well known to the people. Whether he is popular enough with them to secure his election is another matter. Mr. Loebenstein is confident, so is Mr. Vivas.

It is pretty well known that Mr. Loebenstein is thoroughly independent of the Government, and cares nothing for the emoluments of his office, and that in view of his possible candidacy he already contemplates resigning his position, so that he may have full freedom to conduct his campaign. It is not believed that the Government will interpose any objections to the plan, as Article 43 of the Constitution provides that: "Except members of the Council of State, no person holding office in, or under, or by authority of the Government, including notaries public and agents to take acknowledgments, nor any employee of the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature or to hold the position of an elected member of the same."

EMMELUTH BUILDING.

Handsome Structure Completed on King Street.

Another addition to the business blocks in Honolulu has just been made by John Emmeluth & Co., and their store on King street, opposite the Arlington, is one of which the firm is justly proud.

The building is of pressed brick, two stories and a mansard, the roof of which is tiled with copper. Over the doors, and covering the sidewalk, is a novelty in the way of awnings. It is made of metal and glass, so that the light is not excluded from the store. Two broad doors in front furnishes means of ingress and egress for customers.

One of the beauties of the store is the handsome metal ceiling, the first to be introduced here. This is in panels, beautiful in design and painted in light shades. The shelving and showcases are in natural wood, as is the stairway and offices. There is one freight elevator and one dumb waiter, to be used in sending small articles to the different floors.

On the right of the store is the shelving containing gateware. A patent sliding ladder runs along these shelves. The center of the store, in front of the cashier's office, has showcases and patent shelving for the display of cooking utensils. The second and third floors are used as repair shops and manufac-

tory, and in the cellar will be located the plumbing department. The store is well stocked with goods, noticeable among which is the assortment of zinc and enamel bath tubs in various sizes.

They Have Left.

The O. S. S. Mariposa left very shortly after noon yesterday with a large number of passengers from this port and not a small cargo of sugar and bananas. Among the passengers who were noticed on the decks were:

Miss Sarah Carter, who goes to the States to spend some little time with friends. She was accompanied by her young brother who goes to take a course in the Roxbury Latin School, Boston.

Professor and Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Miss Roberts of Stanford University, who are returning for the fall term after a very enjoyable vacation of a couple of months spent on this and the island of Hawaii.

Mr. Henry Beckley, who is on his way to take a course in Stanford University. He has passed all the examinations necessary to entrance to Stanford and goes with the idea of studying hard for honors.

Mrs. Halacher, who has spent a short time in the city and who goes away with very pleasant recollections. She carried an American and Hawaiian flag while walking the decks and waved these to her friends on shore.

Johnny Sumner of the Hawaiian band who is going to California and the East on a pleasure trip. He will be gone for two or three months.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times says that a lather of tar soap applied to the face and hands, and then gently rubbed off, is a sure protection against mosquitoes.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. W. Dimond is building a residence at Ni'u.

There is \$450,000 in specie passing through on the Mariposa.

The time for the sale of the Hawaiian Hotel is near at hand.

Minister Cooper inspected the regular troops yesterday morning.

The Kohala Girls' School will begin its term on Monday, September 1st.

W. W. Dimond has a display of handsome cut glass in the Ewa window.

J. O. Carter's youngest son will leave on the Mariposa today to attend school in the States.

The Carnegie brothers returned on the Mariposa last night. They will spend more time in Honolulu.

The famous Kutsatso baths of Japan have been started at the Kailhi Receiving Station, under the direction of Dr. Day.

Dr. Waughop, for many years Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Stillacoom, Wash., is visiting the islands.

During the absence of Thos. G. Thrum from the islands, David F. Thrum will act for him under full power of attorney.

The engagement of Miss May Hart of San Francisco and a sister of Mrs. J. I. Silva of this city, to Mr. Wm. Downolly, chief engineer of the steamer Noeau, is announced.

Miss Hayward, daughter of the commander of the O. S. S. Mariposa, is a through passenger on that steamer for San Francisco. She spent the night with friends in the city.

The Interior Department has declined to issue a license to the managers of the sparring exhibition, which was to have taken place in the Pavilion Wednesday night.

The Oahu Railway Company has petitioned the Circuit Court for the dissolution of the injunction, prayed for against A. Feek et al. by J. A. Byrne, because of the death of A. Feek.

A. E. Welrick, trustee, J. I. Dowsett, Paul R. Isenberg, A. A. Montano, W. C. Achi, Maria Baptista, and Antone Silva, have entered into copartnership known as the Dairyman's Association.

It was Deputy Marshal Hitchcock's birthday Tuesday. By way of celebration, he invited a few friends to his house to dinner. A sumptuous repast was prepared for the occasion. Marshal Brown's occurred on Monday.

After being out for over three hours last evening, the jury awarded damages amounting to \$29,844.20 to Tuck Chen in the suit against the Makee Sugar Company. A motion was at once entered by the defendants for a new trial.

In the Police Court yesterday morning James Bennet (Bos'n Ben) was found not guilty of larceny in the first degree and discharged. Detective Ka-

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BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago,
U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world. Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 page book, 700 pages, 1,000 illustrations, 4,000 descriptions, invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

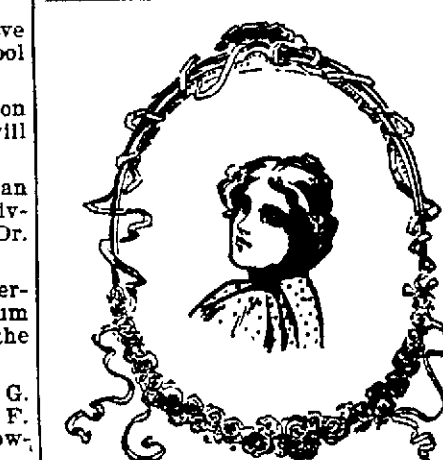
opa prosecuted and Attorney Kaulukou appeared for the defendant. There was not sufficient evidence to convict.

Regatta Day is near at hand. Everyone should lend a helping hand to make a success of the day—a greater success even than that of last year.

The management of the Cyclomere track is in correspondence with two celebrated wheelmen at the Coast, with a view to having them ride here in January.

An English capitalist, who has been considering certain propositions of investment in the Hawaiian Islands, lately wrote to his correspondent here that it was no use talking about sugar or other schemes until it became known whether the United States or Japan was to have the country.

The merits of the Aermotor wind mill have been proven in these islands in more than one instance. Mr. P. R. Isenberg has four at Waiialeale; Ministers Damon and Cooper have one each. These mills are handled exclusively by the Hawaiian Hardware Company, where full particulars will be given.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's . . .
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GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the will of Joseph Lazarus, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Joseph Lazarus, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to him at his office on Fort street, Spreckels' block, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1897.
J. S. WALKER,
Executor of the Will of Joseph Lazarus, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARTHA N. SPENCER,
Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, Deceased.
Dated Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

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Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN-ATKINSON

Thronged With Relatives
and Friends.

Interesting Scenes on the Wharf.
Showers of Rice and
Flowers.

The chancel of St. Andrew's Cathedral was most beautifully decorated yesterday morning, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Arthur M. Brown, Marshal of the Republic of Hawaii, to Miss Maisie Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alatau T. Atkinson. The prevailing colors were green and white, and seldom have more artistic decorations been seen in the Cathedral. Potted ferns and palms and pampas grass were distributed in such a manner as to make a perfect background of green, over which was scattered white asters, calla lilies, marguerites and stephanotis.

Just here it might be interesting to know that all the ferns and palms in the Cathedral, were grown and carefully cared for by the bride during her spare moments at home. In this work she took a great deal of pleasure.

The ceremony was announced for 10 o'clock, but some time before that hour the church was filled with invited guests. The mother of the bride occupied the front seat on the right side, while in the seat on the opposite side were the mother of the groom and relatives.

At five minutes before 10 o'clock, Mr. Wray Taylor, who presided at the organ, commenced to play a wedding march by Hime. Before the last strains of the march had died away the bridal party was announced, and the choir of the Second Congregation sang the hymn, "How Welcome Was the Call," while the bridal party marched slowly up the aisle to the chancel, where they were met by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who performed the ceremony. Miss Zoe Atkinson was maid of honor, and Maj. George C. Potter the best man. The bride was given away by her father, Alatau T. Atkinson, and the responses by both bride and groom were quite audible. As the first part of the ceremony proceeded, the music of De Koven's song, "Oh, Promise Me," could be heard, being played very softly on the organ. As the party marched to the altar, the psalm, "Blessed Are All They That Fear the Lord," was sung to a chant. The organ was subdued. Mr. Mackintosh finished the marriage service, and the whole party filed out to the vestry to sign the register. While this was being done, the choir and organ rendered a wedding march by Wagnereff, which is only used on the occasion of the marriage of a member of the Cathedral's Second Congregation choir. When the newly-married couple left the Cathedral, it was to the strains of Wagner's "Bridal March," from "Lohengrin."

The bride was attired in a white silk dress, covered with embroidered white chiffon, with pearl trimmings and Honiton lace. The hat which she wore was trimmed with white feathers, and a bunch of maiden-hair ferns, tied with a white satin ribbon, was carried.

Miss Atkinson, the maid of honor, wore lavender silk, covered with white muslin, figured with violets. Her hat was of white chiffon, decorated with violets and gauze ribbon. A bunch of shaded purple asters was carried.

Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the bride, wore lavender, with a white organdie overdress figured with chrysanthemums. Trimmings were of black French lace. Her bonnet was of shaded lilacs.

The groom and George C. Potter, his best man, as well as the four ushers—Robert W. Atkinson, A. St. M. Mackintosh, J. Q. Wood and J. O. Carter, Jr.—were dressed in spotless white from head to foot.

The wedding ceremony over, the newly-married couple left the church, and followed by the maid of honor and best man, got into an open carriage and were driven to the McGrew residence, on Hotel street, remaining only long enough for the bride to don her traveling dress.

In the meantime, a large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Brown had gathered at the Inter-Island wharf to say good-bye before their departure on the honeymoon trip to Molokai on the steamer Mauna Loa. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Chester Doyle, J. A. Gilman and the ushers had bought a bag of rice and were safely stowed away on the upper deck of the Mauna Loa.

Captain Parker arrived soon after the service with a number of the best-looking and largest men on the police force. A pathway was cleared through the crowd to the gangway, and the officers stationed in two rows to keep people from pushing in again.

It was about 10:45 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Brown arrived at the wharf, the latter in a natty white duck traveling dress, with a white sailor hat. They alighted and stood for fully 10 minutes bidding adieu to their friends. Then when they finally started toward the gangway a shower of marguerites, white roses and pale asters followed them.

At the foot of the gangway Marshal Brown cast one look upwards and there saw several hands raised. In a moment a shower of rice came down on the two people struggling to reach the gangway.

More congratulations and wishes for a bon voyage on the deck of the Mauna Loa, more white leis and rice, and then the steamer set out for Pukoo. There the Deputy Marshal's whaleboat met Mr. and Mrs. Brown and took them ashore. A short ride overland and they were at the home of J. K. Brown, a brother of the groom, where a three-weeks' honeymoon will be spent.

Many beautiful presents were received by the happy couple. The choir of the Second Congregation, of which the bride has been a valued member for several years, sent a gold St. Andrew's cross pin and an illuminated address. The police force did not forget Marshal Brown, and they turned out in a body at the Cathedral, forming on either side of the driveway as the bride and groom left the church for the steamer.

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:

All the districts of Puna, excepting Keauau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholki Court House.

Inspectors:

H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:

The lands of Keauau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoluli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:

G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:

Extending from the bed of Honoluli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaunui Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors:

G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kawaunui Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honomuu School House.

Inspectors:

J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:

Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kuliu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohae School House.

Inspectors:

A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,

7th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:

F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors:

Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:

Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:

W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:

Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:

W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:

South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:

George Clark,
S. Haanlo,
Thomas Ali.

4th Precinct:

North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:

Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:

T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahelua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Puna. Polling place: Wai-ohina Court House.

Inspectors:

J. H. Waipuilani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:

W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:

J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylva.

2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:

Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:

Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayseiden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors:

R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:

Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:

E. H. Bailey,
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:

The district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:

J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuapoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalaunui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:

F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakuapoko School House.

Inspectors:

W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct:

Kahikunui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:

Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pitmanu.

11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:

F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:

James P. Saunders,
D. W. Naphaa,
G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:

All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying East of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, Junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:

Geo. Manson,
A. C. Pestano,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:

J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:

W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:

J. M. Vivas,
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuaia building.

Inspectors:

Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:

Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:

Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

1st Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:

Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:

The judicial and taxation district of Koolau. Polling place: Koolauloa Court House.

Inspectors:

C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:

The judicial and taxation district of Wailua. Polling place: Wailua Court House.

Inspectors:

Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Isala Halualani.

4th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoane and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:

H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

5th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoane and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:

H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

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H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoane and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:

H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoane and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:

H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:

All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:

Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:

W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:

Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:

A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:

J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:

The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:

Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

2nd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waima extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia

TAX APPEAL CASES

Hilo Court Has Been Crowded With Them.

New Workmen's Club Holds Its Second Meeting—Candidates for Representatives.

HILO, Hawaii, August 16.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation and argument this week has been the tax-appeal cases, which have been tried before Judges Hitchcock and Barnard and Philip Peck. There were 13 cases brought before the board, none of which were submitted for argument before all had been heard. The arguments presented by Attorney Kinney for the plantations, and Attorney Wilder for the Government, occupied the evening hours from 7:30 to 10 o'clock. It will require several days' type-writing before the cases can be reviewed. Monday morning the appeal case of Frank Winter, who objects to taxing coffee lands, comes up before the board. Judge Barnard sentenced nine of the Chinese arrested at Papaaloa to four months' imprisonment at hard labor, and acquitted one. The remaining cases will be heard on September 7th.

At a public meeting of citizens, held last evening, the names of G. K. Wilder, Luther Jaynes, E. E. Richards, A. B. Loebenstein and Mr. Blacio were proposed as candidates for the coming election for Representatives.

On Wednesday last an auction sale of the old Hilo Hotel building took place. The main building went to G. F. Little for \$250 and the dining room and cook house for \$115. Mr. Van Inger was the successful bidder for the bath house at \$20 and Mr. Severance bought the remnants for \$5. The new hotel will soon be in running order. Most of the cottages have already been spoken for. The old buildings are to be removed within three weeks' time.

The Workmen's Club, recently established in Hilo, held its second meeting last Saturday evening. It is the purpose of the club to endeavor to own its own home, which it proposes making as attractive and comfortable as possible, with reading rooms and social hall. A number of new members were received. The young organization seems full of enthusiasm on the subject.

The Olaa and Hilo Baseball Teams crossed bats Saturday afternoon. Only seven innings were played, the Hilos gaining a victory by one run.

A public reception was given by the Hilo Mercantile Company last evening in their spacious new store building. Excellent music was furnished for dancing, and cooling lemonades and punches were accessible all evening. Mr. Mason proved himself a genial host and was untiring in his efforts to give every one a good time. The new store is handsomely fitted up, and the large stock is attractively arranged.

A large number of the friends of Manager and Mrs. Ross at Hakalau responded to their invitations to be present at a social dance at their beautiful new home. The place was splendidly illuminated with lanterns swung in the trees and all around the broad verandas. An orchestra of Hawaiian musicians furnished excellent music, and the dancing, feasting and jollity continued into the morning hours. Nearly every district on this side of the Island was represented by the numerous guests.

Word has been received by the relatives of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hobson that, owing to continued ill-health of Mr. Hobson, he is advised by his physicians not to return to Hilo for some time. In consequence their household goods will be sold.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and their two sons arrived in New York on the 3d of August. Mrs. Kennedy had been quite ill in San Francisco.

The bark Annie Johnson leaves port tomorrow morning with 27,500 bags of sugar. C. S. Bradford and John Kelsch are the only passengers.

The past week there has been regular old-fashioned Hilo weather. Rain has fallen copiously in Kona, and in Hamakua there has also been heavy rain. Honokaa had a share also, and the cane is brightening up in consequence.

A daughter was born last Sunday morning to Dr. and Mrs. Williams. On the same day Mrs. Wm. Ebeling gave birth to a daughter, also.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

Noah, the native convicted of murdering Ah San on Molokai, received the death sentence from Judge Carter in the Circuit Court yesterday morning with stolid indifference. He is to be hanged in Oahu Prison on December 13th, sometime between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 o'clock m.

TOO HOT.

Too hot to breathe the whole day long;
Too hot for sighing or for song;
Too hot to cast the baseball scores,
Too hot to quarrel with your creditors;
Too hot to loaf on hills or plains;
Too hot to travel on the trains;
Too hot for fishing in the stream;
Too hot to drift, too hot to dream;
Too hot to mark 'neath sultry skies
Insane thermometers that rise;
And while the lurid moments fly,
Too hot to live—too hot to die.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice, the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. *See Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.*

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
..... Sugar Machinery.

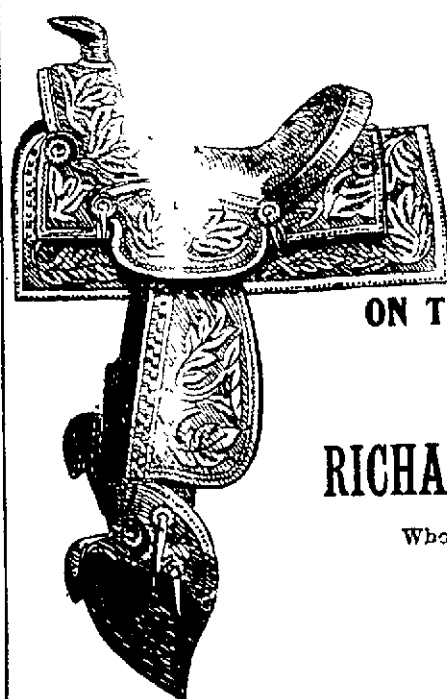
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Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



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OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial
Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

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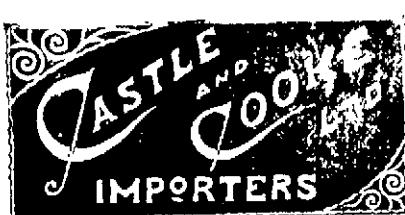
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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.



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PLOWS**

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

**Farmers'
Boilers!**

ASSORTED SIZES.



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In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,951,533.
1- Authorized Capital...£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 687,500 0 0
Paid up Capital... 2,690,850 12 0
2- Fire Funds... 9,606,182 2 8
3- Life and Annuity Funds... £12,951,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch... 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches... 1,404,507 9 11
Total... £2,981,536 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
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OF BOSTON.

Elia Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

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**Fancy Swiss,
Organdies**

—AND—

**Muslin Dress
Goods**

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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